# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT.

## REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF CHAMPARAN, 1891.

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## CONTENTS.


| | | Page. |
|---|---|---|
| Head | I Early History, &c. | 1 |
| „ | II Movement of the Population | 1 |
| „ | III Varying density of the Population | 3 |
| „ | IV Religion | 3 |
| „ | V Infirmities | 3 |
| „ | VI Education | 4 |
| „ | VII Language | 5 |
| „ | VIII Castes | 5 |
| „ | IX Occupations | 6 |
| „ | X Administrative | 7 |
| | Appendix | 11 |

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# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT.

No. 632, dated Motihari, the 3rd May 1892.

From—W. D. Blyth, Esq., Magistrate of Champaran,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Financial Dept.

In compliance with the orders contained in Government order No. 7T.—F., dated the 3rd October 1891, I have the honour to submit the following report on the census of this district taken in 1891.

## REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF CHAMPARAN, 1891.

### Head I.—Early History, &c.

The district of Champaran, which forms a portion of the Patna Division, is bounded on the north by Nepal; on the east by the district of Muzaffarpur, the river Baghmati forming the natural boundary to some extent; on the south by the districts of Muzaffarpur and Saran, and on the west by the district of Gorakhpur and by a portion of Nepal. The river Gandak enters the plains at Tribeni Ghat and then passing through the Bagaha *thana*, it takes a south-easterly course, separating the district of Saran from Champaran.

2. Civil, revenue, and criminal jurisdictions are conterminous. Appeals in criminal and civil cases lie to the Judge of Saran. A Magistrate and Collector and three Deputy Magistrates, a special Sub-Registrar, and a District Superintendent of Police are stationed at Motihari, and a Joint-Magistrate and Sub-Deputy at the head-quarters of the Bettiah subdivision. There was an *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar at Bettiah, but this office has been converted into a rural office, while two new rural sub-registry offices have been opened, one at Kesaria and the other at Dhaka Ramchandra. Previous to the 8th February 1887 only one Munsif was stationed at Motihari for the whole of Champaran; since that time there has always been a second Munsif who is also stationed at Motihari. There are two Opium Sub-Agencies with head-quarters, the one at Motihari and the other at Burharwa in the Gobindganj *thana*. The Sadar subdivision consists of police-stations, Adapur, Dhaka Ramchandra, Motihari, Kesaria, and Gobindganj. Madhuban, which was formerly a *thana*, has been now formed into an independent outpost. There are three *thanas*, Bettiah, Bagaha, and Hardi, in the Bettiah subdivision.

3. The area of the district is 3,531 square miles. The jurisdictions of the police-stations have undergone changes since 1872, and consequently it is difficult to make an accurate comparison of the population of the different *thanas*. I have, however, had two statements prepared. The first shows the areas of the *thanas* and their population in 1872, 1881, and 1891. The second shows the population in 1881 and 1891 of the area at present comprised in each *thana*. In considering the increase of population in the various *thanas*, it is to the latter that reference must be made as the former is misleading.

4. The average increase in the population of the whole district at the census of 1891 over that of 1881 comes to 8 per cent. Adapur shows an average of 20·8 and Hardi 15·2. The increase in Hardi *thana* is due to the immigration of people from the districts of Saran and Gorakhpur and from the densely-populated parts of Champaran into the fallow, but thinly-inhabited, tracts in the north-west of the Hardi *thana*, which were transferred from the jurisdiction of Bagaha. Adapur, which borders on Nepal, contains very fertile land; but until within recent years cultivation had not extended to it. All waste-land in the *thana* is now being taken up, and in consequence there has been a very marked increase in the population. The increase in the other *thanas* does not vary to such an extent from the average percentage of increase in the district as to call for any special remark.

### Head II.—Movement of the Population.

5. Statement A shows the population of each *thana* per square mile. The census of 1881 showed an increase of 19·6 per cent. in the population of the district as compared with the population found by the census of 1872, while the late census only showed an increase of 8 per cent. as compared with that of 1881. The apparent falling off in the rate of increase is due, I believe, to the fact that while the census of 1872 was viewed with distrust, and was probably rendered inaccurate to some extent by the people trying to conceal the true number of members in the various families, the censuses of 1881 and 1891 were not viewed with the same amount of apprehension and were consequently much more accurate. A large portion of the percentage of difference between the figures of 1872 and 1881 was thus fictitious, while the percentage of difference between the figures of 1881 and 1891 represents only the actual increase of population, and consequently the latter is much smaller than the former. In 1872 the district population was 408 per square mile against 487·5 and 526·6 per square mile in 1881 and 1891, respectively. The increase is visible in all the *thanas* of the district varying from 3·2 in *than*

Bettiah to 20·8 in *thana* Adapur. The increase in Hardi has already been explained as being due to the immigration of people from the districts of Saran and Gorakhpur in search of unoccupied land, which is found in abundance in that *thana*. In his annual report for the year 1890-91, the Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah says: "I am of opinion that during the past year there has been a considerable immigration into this subdivision from Saran and Gorakhpur. The northern *thanas* of Hardi and Bagaha are sparsely populated, and fallow land is only very gradually being brought under cultivation." The pioneers of cultivation in this part of the district are the Tárus, and as the jungle is being cut and the cultivation extended, the trap is becoming less unhealthy, and land in it will become more and more sought after, and the pressure of the population in Saran and Gorakhpur and in the more southern parts of this district will no doubt in time lead to the northern portion of the district being more thickly populated than it is at present. A portion of it, however, which is covered with low hills, can never afford the same advantages to cultivators as other parts of the district, and the northern part of the district must always remain less thickly populated than the other parts of it.

6. There is very little or no emigration from the district. The figures for other districts not being available, I am unable to give the statistics regarding emigration for the last decade; but the census of 1881 showed that the percentage of emigrants from Champaran to other districts in Bengal was 1·83 of males, 3·15 of females, and 2·49 of both sexes only. There is more unoccupied land in this district than in any other in the Patna Division. The small percentage of emigrants consists probably of those poorer classes who temporarily seek employment, either as labourers or servants, in other parts of Bengal. The people of this district also go across to Nepal in search of work.

7. Champaran is a large paddy-producing district, but though it contains large tracts still available for cultivation, its notoriety as the most unhealthy district in Bihar has kept people away from it. It is, however, gradually losing its bad name, and though still very feverish, is slowly improving in health; and the extension of the Tirhut Railway and the density of the population and competition for land in the neighbouring districts will, in the course of a few years, doubtless increase the demand for lands and so raise the rents to what obtains in other districts in North Bihar. For sometime, therefore, immigration and not emigration must be the characteristic of Champaran. The figures of 1891 show a proportionate increase of 65,508 males and 72,349 females in the district population, the increase of the female population out-numbering that of the male. The percentage of immigrants at the census of 1881 was 11·24. The census of 1891 discloses a percentage of 13·3 persons born out of the district. This high percentage is made up largely by persons from the neighbouring districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur, Gorakhpur and the Nepal Tarai on the north frontier, which contribute 4·4, 3·1, 2·1, and 1·4 per cent., respectively, of immigrants into this district. The North-Western Provinces, Gaya, and Darbhanga come next: a large number of the immigrants have permanently settled here. There are many, however, who, though residing in other districts, hold lands in this district for cultivation and export the produce to their own homes. These men reside temporarily during the harvest season in the district, and leave it after the crops have been gathered. A large portion of the male population have got employments in Government offices and in indigo factories and in various capacities in the Bettiah Raj. Those who have come from the North-West, Panjab, Oudh, and up-country are for the most part engaged in trade. There is not much internal movement of the people from *thana* to *thana*. During the winter harvest there is a flow of labourers into Champaran, as there is into other paddy-producing districts from districts in which the rice harvest is not so productive. These labourers return to their homes after the paddy crop is cut. Some people also leave this district for short periods, and go to Lower Bengal in search of work as coolies after the cessation of agricultural operations here. Some of the Nepalese are refugees, who, finding that State too hot for them after the disturbance created by Ranbir Jung, fled from Nepal and took refuge in this district. But the majority of the Nepalese are people from the Nepal Terai, beyond the frontiers, who have got employment either as coolies or on other work in this district; or, who being related through inter-marriages with people on this side of the frontier, were either residing in this district or had come across the frontier temporarily at the time of the census.

8. The statement (B) of birth-places annexed shows that while the males amongst the foreigners amounted to 140,992, the number of females was only 107,519. In two cases only do the females exceed the males, and those are the cases of persons born in Muzaffarpur and in Nepal. Nepal and Muzaffarpur are not separated by any very formidable natural boundary from Champaran, and the excess in the number of females is probably due to the number who have contracted marriages on this side of the boundary.

9. The Bengali population is composed mainly of clerks in Government offices and in the several indigo factories in the district. Shahabad and Patna show a very great decrease in 1891 in the number of persons who claimed their birth-places in those districts as compared with the number in 1881. It is possible that, except the temporary residents in service, the rest have become settlers in 1881, and their children have now merged into the district population. It is not easy with the scanty information at our disposal to specify with any amount of certainty the number of labourers that had temporarily come to the district at the time of the census or the number of persons who have immigrated in search of land with the view of ultimately settling in the district. But there is no doubt that the labouring classes out-number the permanent settlers, while the professional or service seeking immigrants form a very small portion of the foreign population of the district.

10. The number of towns in the district has not increased since 1872. There are no natural products, manufactures, or mining centres, to attract traders from other parts of the country. There is little or no trade deserving the name. The Gandak on the west and Baghmati on the east of the district and part of the Sikhrena, which rises in the district and flows through it, are the only rivers affording water communication, while the backward state of the people and the want of commercial products are a bar to the formation of any extensive trading centres. The trade with Nepal which passes through Motihari and Sagauli is not calculated to enhance the importance of these places, as they are merely transmitting stations. The export of paddy from this district, and through this district from the Nepal Terai to other districts during the winter being temporary and the grain not being stored in any central place, but being disposed of by the cultivators, does not help to form any important commercial centre. Of the two towns in the district, Bettiah is the only one really deserving of the name. It is an old town and being the seat of the Maharaja Bahadur of Bettiah has grown in trade and importance. Motihari, which has recently risen to the rank of a town and which is still increasing, owes its increasing importance and extent to the extension of the Tirhut State Railway and to the location of the Government offices in Motihari. It has changed very greatly in appearance and extent since 1872 and is improving daily. The statement C shows the steady increase in the population of these two places since 1872.

11. There is always and everywhere some distinction between an urban and rural population. This distinction, however backward the town and its people may be, is visible in the general appearance, mode of living, dress, and speech of the townsmen as compared with those of the villagers. An improvement in these points is also found in the population of the towns of this district over those of the interior.

12. Mining centres: there are none in the district.

## Head III.—Varying density of the Population.

13. Statement A in the appendix shows the varying density of the population in each *thana*. The average density of the population in 1872 was 408 per square mile against 487·57 and 526·6 per square mile in 1881 and 1891, respectively. The density varies from 273·8 per square mile in *thana* Hardi to 802·7 in *thana* Dhaka Ramchandra. From the statement it will appear that *thanas* Dhaka Ramchandra (802·7) and Adapur (747·4) are the most thickly-populated *thanas* in the district, while Kesaria with Madhuban (682·8), Motihari (660·4), Gobindganj (658·2), and Bettiah (622·1) come next. The two *thanas* of Bagaha (304·3) and Hardi (273·8)) are the most thinly populated. Hardi and Bagaha comprise the most unhealthy and jungly parts of the district, and hence the great difference in the density of the population between them and the other *thanas*. The other *thanas* consist of lands which are more productive, while their climate is also much healthier. The tract between the Gandak on the west and the Baghmati on the east, situated as it is at a distance further from the Terai on the north, and being the paddy-producing part of the district and free from those malarious diseases which are prevalent along the Terai are, in consequence, much more densely popuated than Bagaha and Hardi.

## Head IV.—Religion.

14. From the Statement D appended, it appears that no change has taken place in the distribution of the people according to religion since 1872. A steady increase is visible among the Hindus and Muhammadans in all the *thanas* except Bettiah, as these figures are not figures for corresponding areas, however, the decrease is due probably to the change in the jurisdiction of the *thana*. There is at Bettiah a Roman Catholic mission, and this accounts for the large number of Christians in that *thana*.

15. No new sect is known to have sprung up of late; the predominance of the Hindu population over the Muhammadans requires no comment.

16. There is no place of pilgrimage of any such special note in this district as to draw people in large numbers from other districts. At Tribeni there is a shrine which is now apparently growing in fame, and the number of persons attending the annual fair there is gradually increasing. There is also another temple of Siva at Araraj, and there fairs are held annually in Phagun and Bysakh. The fairs last for about a week and shopkeepers and traders from the neighbouring districts, but mostly from Motihari and Bettiah, bring their goods for sale. But neither these gatherings nor proselytism appears to have any influence on the growth of any religious sect.

## Head V.—Infirmities.

17. The accompanying statement E shows the number of insane persons and idiots and persons who are deaf, blind, and lepers in the district at the censuses of 1872, 1881, and 1891, respectively.

18. The percentage of each class of infirms is also given in the statement: as the census returns of 1872 and 1881 do not give separately, *thana* by *thana*, the number of infirm persons of each class, it is impossible to compare their distribution with that of the return of the census of 1891. The figures seem to me to be almost worthless. There is no reason for such a decrease in the number of insane persons, and there is not the slightest doubt that many persons who are insane have escaped being included in this class from the unwillingness of the relatives to admit the insanity of any one who is able to utter even two or three

words. Goitre is very common in this district and the consequent cretonism prevails to a very large extent. The returns show, however, *no* idiots in the whole of Champaran. The great decrease in the number of lunatics renders it improbable that the idiots have been included under that head, and the only possible explanation is as in the case of insane persons that the relatives looked tenderly on their infirmities and did not wish to bring on them the slur of being entered as idiots, and consequently omitted them from this category. That Champaran is noted for the number of its idiots is shown by the Bihar term for an idiot is "Majhowa kabagurie" Majhowa being a *pargana* in Champaran, and from the fact that it is usual when any one displays a want of quickness of perception, to ask him sarcastically from what part of Majhowa he comes ("Kahanka Majhowa"), thereby delicately inferring that he is an idiot: persons affected with goitre, as well as idiots, should have been included. Goitre is most peculiar, so far as Bihar is concerned, to Champaran. In the other districts of the Patna Division goitre is very rarely seen, but there are parts in Champaran where not only men but even birds and dogs are said to have got this disease, though I must say, I have never seen any of these latter cases. There are certain streams and wells in the district the water of which is said to produce goitre, while the water of other wells, sometimes in the same village, is said to cure it. Thus there is a well near the Pipra outpost which is said to produce it while the water of the well at the Pipra railway station close by is said to cure it. This disease, though found to exist in certain parts of almost all the *thanas* in the district, prevails mostly in *thanas* Gobindganj, Kesaria, Motihari, and Bettiah. The water of the river Makhna, which rises from a char near Jugdispur in Bettiah *thana* and passes through parts of Gobindganj, Motihari, and Kesaria, is known to be so bad as to produce this disease in every one who drinks it. All the villages along its course are said to be afflicted with the disease and even birds and animals that drink the water are believed to have it. The disease also prevails, but not to such an extent in parts of *thanas* Madhuban and Adapur. The Dhanauti, which falls into the Sikhrena, is also said to produce goitre. The Hardi and Bagaha *thanas*, which are the most unhealthy in the district, are much less afflicted by goitre than the other *thanas* which are more healthy in other respects. It appears that no particular definition of insanity or leprosy was given for the purposes of the census. There is no popular belief in this district on the subject of leprosy which is worthy of quotation.

## Head VI.—Education.

19. The report on public instruction for 1872 contains the following remarks about the Champaran district:—

"According to the census this district covers 3,531 square miles and has a population of 1,440,815 souls, Hindus 1,240,264, Muhammadans 1,99,237; of this number 12,222 or above one-twelfth per cent. were at school on 31st March 1873: according to the returns 992 Hindus and 96 Muhammadans."

20. The following comparative statement will show the number of English and vernacular schools in 1872, 1881, and 1891, respectively:—

| Year. | High English. | | Middle English. | | Middle Vernacular. | | Primary. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. | Schools. | Pupils. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1872-73 | 1 | 63 | .... | ..... | . . . | ..... | 70 | 1,025 | 71 | 1,088 |
| 1880-81 | 1 | 98 | 2 | 120 | 4 | 154 | 952 | 8,988 | 959 | 9,360 |
| 1890-91 | 1 | 202 | 9 | 763 | 3 | 180 | 982 | 19,617 | 995 | 20,762 |

From the above figures it will appear that the number of schools and pupils have increased to a very great extent since 1872. The number of high English schools is the same, but the number of pupils have risen from 63 to 202, while the number of middle English schools is 9 in 1891, against none in 1872, with 763 pupils. Motihari, Gobindganj, Kesaria, and Bettiah *thanas* stand foremost in point of education, while Adapur and Hardi are the most backward *thanas* in the district.

21. A very large number of pupils in the high and the middle class English and vernacular schools consists of Brahmans, Rajputs, Babhans, and Kayasths, the last predominating: other castes, specially the trading classes, have now begun to send their boys to school.

22. In primary schools the boys of the lower castes, specially of the trading classes, predominate. The number of Muhammadan boys in all classes of schools is very small.

23. Twenty primary schools with 300 boys have been opened for the benefit of the Tharus, the aboriginal tribe already mentioned as inhabiting the north of the district along the Terai.

24. Thee are four Dom settlements in the district, in two of which special *gurus* have been appointed to teach Dom boys.

25. The following table will show the number of pupils, Hindus and Muhammadans in 1872, 1881 and 1891 :—

| YEAR. | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Others. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1872-73 ... | 992 | 96 | ..... | 1,088 |
| 1881-82 ... | 8,162 | 1,189 | 139 | 9,490 |
| 1890-91 ... | 16,836 | 3,358 | 568 | 20,762 |

## HEAD VII.—LANGUAGE.

26. The only language spoken by the people of the district is Bhojpuri Hindi with a little mixture of Maithili. Foreigners, of course, speak their own languages among themselves.

## HEAD VIII.—CASTES.*

27. The classification of the population under this head, has been made on the basis of the last census.

There is no record in this office, nor have we received any return from the Superintendent of Census from which the distribution of each caste, *thana* by *thana*, can be made out. The census reports of 1872 and 1881 also do not give such information. It is, therefore, impossible to attempt to explain the distribution of the chief castes in the district.

28. The list of castes annexed has been prepared, as far as possible, in the order of social precedence, though it is very difficult to say, among the lower castes, which has a social precedence over the other. In the list of Baniyas are to be found castes who, according to the Hindu *Shastras* are even lower than the lowest Sudra. It is not easy to say whether the Lohar should take precedence over the Barhai or the Kurmi over both. As the Kurmi caste consists of a subcaste, *Jaiswar*, who performs menial service, it may be supposed to have a lower status, but at the same time it consists of other subdivisions, such as Chandel, Ayodhiya, &c., who are regarded as more respectable than most of the lower classes and even Baniyas; many of them have *zamindaris* and they do not eat food touched by others. No social movement of any interest has been known to have taken place among any of the castes of this district, except that the Kayasthas of whole India have set up a movement claiming themselves to be Chhatris or a status equal to them and entitled to perform all those religious ceremonies which are enjoined for that twice-born caste by the *Shastras*. This is not a new question, but it has been exercising the minds of both the Kayasthas and Brahmans since many generations back. It has been, however, settled in favour of the Kayasthas. No particular caste may be said to belong to the class called *Zamindar*. Now-a-days some one or other among most of the castes will be found to have more or less *zamindari*. The information supplied by the census returns does not specify the nature of tenures held by the people, but it may be safely said that 75 per cent. of the population have some sort of tenure or other. They cultivate lands either as *seratdars*, *britdars*, occupancy tenure-holders at fixed or varying rents, or as *bataidars*, while following, at the same time, some other occupation.

29. But, as a rule, the largest number of *zamindars* will be found among the first four castes, Brahmans, Babhans, Rajputs, and Kayasths; the Babhans standing first in the category both in respect to number and extent of their *zamindari*. In the same way the largest number of cultivating *raiyats* and tenure-holders will be found among Babhans and Rajputs and Koiris. Brahmans and Kurmis of particular subcastes coming next.

Brahmans, Babhans, Rajputs, and Kayasthas enjoy special privileges in respect to rent and homestead lands. As a rule they do not pay any rent for their homestead lands, required to do no service for the *zamindar*, and very often their rent is lower than that paid by the other castes. In many places they enjoy the *jdlkur* and *bankur* rights and receive rents, &c., from the lower castes living on homestead lands—rights appertaining to the *zamindar*.

30. Chamars, Dusadhs, Musahars, and Bhuiyas as a rule take to field labour, but sometimes particular individuals of other castes are forced by their circumstances in life to work in the fields or elsewhere.

31. Field labourers are remunerated as below. Haluahas, or ploughmen, receive three and-a-half seers grain per diem for working till noon, and if they work the whole day they get seven Lohia pice or three and-a-half seers grain and one seer more for food. Labourers engaged in weeding get seven pice and half-seer grain for food or three and-a-half seers grain, while those who are employed in cutting crops receive two bundles for every 16 bundles they cut. Labourers in indigo fields get: males five Lohia pice, females four pice, and children two or three pice per diem.

* *Vide* letter No. 628, dated the 29th April 1893, from W. D. Blyth, Esq., Magistrate of Champaran.

32. Mr. Risley's book on the castes in Bengal has been written after much elaborate enquiry and contains more information on the customs and practices followed by all the known castes. It is not possible to gather more information within the time allowed and probably where there is no more to be given. Consequently no attempt has been made to describe the customs and practices prevailing among the different castes.

33. It will be seen that the Goála population of the district is the largest compared with the other castes: this caste being more of a pastoral tendency—the extensive pasture-lands and jungles in the district originally attracted this caste to the district. They depend largely on cattle for their living.

34. *Muhammadans.*—No special remark is required about this community. It is well known that there are four principal castes or subdivisions among Musalmans, viz., Sayed Shaikh, Moghul, and Pathan. Sayeds belong to the class Shaikh, but being descendants of th, Prophet are known by that name and are treated and respected in the same degree as Brahmane by the Hindus. A man of the last three classes would not marry a female of the Sayes class, though a Sayed would marry a female of any of the other three classes. As regardd the other Musalman castes who properly do not belong to either of the aforesaid four divisionss nothing particular is to be said. They are probably converts from Hinduism and have continued to follow their original profession, *e.g.*, Barhais, Hajjams, Telis, Kallals (Hindu Kalwar and Sundi), or Muhammadans who originally belonged to one of the above subdivisions, but were degraded and lost their original trace by following the low professions they are now doing. The list prepared by the Superintendent of Census contains many names which are merely titles or the names of professions followed by Muhammadans, *e.g.*, Mir, Mirza, Pir, &c.

## Head IX.—Occupation.

35. The compilation of the statistics on occupation seems to be most tedious and complicated. The difficulty of securing specific information on this head is probably experienced in a greater degree than on any other point in the census operations. In India no regular subdivision of labour is to be found now although the caste system indicates that it existed before, while the number of small occupations is enormous. It cannot be said that each person has one sole occupation to follow. A large portion of the population make their living by following two or more occupations. The several castes indicate the principal occupation of the people, but most of them follow agriculture and other trades or professions in addition. Thus, a Brahman instead of being a student or priest alone is to be found to resort to agriculture service or to some trade as well. The Baniya whose principal occupation was trade is an agriculturist as well or has given up trade altogether and is a cultivator, money-lender, and *zamindar*; almost every man now-a-days is anxious to have some sort of connection with land. The population can therefore be said to be agricultural.

36. The statement given in the margin shows the number of population of all ages and both sexes under the six heads of occupation mentioned in the Government letter. It has been compiled from the statement prepared by the Superintendent of Census, which is already very elaborate and exhaustive. It will be seen that out of the whole population of the district 13·5 per cent. belong to the class "General labourers" which has been shown in this statement under the head "Serving class." It shows that the largest proportion of the population of the district belongs to the poorer classes who depend on either service or labour mainly to support them. The females exceed the males by only 1,000. We have no record to separate the number of children and old disabled persons from the number of the able-bodied working labourers.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Agriculture ... ... | 661,159 | + | 661,966 | = | 1,323,125 |
| B. | Profession ... ... | 2,494 | + | 1,583 | = | 4,077 |
| C. | Commercial ... ... | 13,821 | + | 12,167 | = | 25,988 |
| D. | Artisans ... ... | 65,940 | + | 63,282 | = | 129,222 |
| E. | Pastoral ... ... | 1,628 | + | 1,006 | = | 2,634 |
| F. | Hunting and fishing ... | 4,726 | + | 4,225 | = | 8,971 |
| G. | Serving group, general | 51,482 | + | 45,334 | = | 96,816 |
| | labourers ... ... | 125,427 | + | 126,040 | = | 251,467 |
| H. | Unproductive group ... | 9,458 | + | 7,707 | = | 17,165 |
| | Total ... | 936,135 | + | 923,330 | = | 1,859,465 |

37. *A. Agricultural.*—Statement A shows the agricultural group of the population subdivided according to their agricultural status. But unfortunately the census papers do not distinguish the nature of the tenures held by the cultivators. It would appear that the agricultural class comes next to the "General labourer," but in point of fact the agricultural class absorbs about 75 per cent. of the population, as the percentage of the people who do not follow agriculture altogether must be very small.

38. *B. Professional.*—Statement B shows the number of the population following the various professions. It is, however, a curious fact that the census returns show 122 male *midwives*, a thing not known in this country. The *Chamarins* only serve as *midwives*, but persons known to follow the profession of midwives alone would be scarcely found in the *dehat*.

39. *C. Commercial.*—Statement C includes the bankers, money-lenders, wholesale dealers, and others who exercise purely distributary functions. The population coming under this class, however, of all ages and both sexes is only 1·3 per cent.

40. *D. Artisans.*—In this class have been included workers in (1) fabrics and dress stuffs; (2) food and drink; (3) animal substances; (4) vegetable substances; (5) mineral substances. The total population under this head comes next to the agricultural, being 6·9 per cent. to the population of the district.

41. *E. Pastoral.*—The population under this head, of all ages and both sexes, according to the last census, is only 2,624. It appears that the Goálas and Gareris, the chief pastoral castes, have been included in the other classes. The number of Goálas in this district is very large. It is due to the extensive pasture-lands and jungles in this district and in the *Terai* where herds of cattle are kept.

42. *F. Hunting and fishing.*—The total population under this head, of all ages and both sexes, is 9,656. The fishing castes are Mallas, Chains, Binds, Turahas, and Banpars. They follow other occupations as well, but they principally catch and deal in fish. Their females go out selling fish from door to door or in the market.

43. *G. Serving group.*—The population under this head comes next to artisans, the percentage being 5·2 to the district population. This is explained by the fact that it probably includes all grades of servants from the highest officer in the district to the lowest grade of menials. In this class the females of the lower classes, *e.g.*, Kahars, Kurmis, Dhanuks, who specially do menial service, work as maid servants, water-carriers, and generally do the work performed by their husbands and sons. The females, as a general rule, among the lower and labouring classes, do all sorts of work that can be done by them, and help their husbands in earning their livelihood. They work in the fields, carry loads, collect grass or wood, and do other daily labour. It has been noted in the statement of castes what sort of labour is generally done by the females of each caste.

The statement prepared by the Superintendent of Census shows a large population amounting to 251,467 of both sexes and all ages under the head "General labourer" as distinct from "Agricultural labourer" whose number is only 2,628. The latter figure probably includes only ploughmen who perhaps do no other labour. This large population under the head "General labourer" which bears a proportion of 13·5 per cent. to the district population has been put down under the head "Serving group."

44. *H. Unproductive group.*—This class includes mendicants, prisoners, buffoons, singers, and dancers, &c., and amounts to 16,095.

## Head X.—Administrative.*

### *I.—Administration.*

45. *Points in which the general instructions were departed from with the reasons for doing so.*—

The only points in which the general instructions were departed from or rather in which it was impracticable to carry them out are (1) the checking and verification of Registers A and B in accordance with the instructions contained in the Census Superintendent's Circular No. 1 of 7th May 1890, and (2) the subordination of the officer in charge of a sub-charge to the officer in executive charge of a *thana* in accordance with Circular No. 9 of 29th July 1890.

(1) *Checking and verification of Registers A and B.*—The checking and verification of these registers in the way suggested in Census Circular No. 1 of 7th May 1890, was found to be practically impossible. The initial difficulty consisted in the fact that the registers had not been corrected in accordance with the existing *thana* boundaries. The necessary corrections were, however, made in the office with the help of the revised printed lists of the Boundary Commissioner, and extracts from Register A showing the names of the *mauzas* situated in the jurisdiction of each *thana* were forwarded to the police officers concerned with orders to note against each *mauza*, after careful local enquiries, what villages or hamlets lay within its survey area.

The information was received from the police in due time, but on comparing the names of the villages shown in the police lists with those given in columns 5 and 2 of Registers A and B, respectively, it was observed that they varied very considerably. The reason being that most of the hamlets found on the occasion of the census of 1881 had either been deserted or had had their names changed, with the change of their headmen, and that many new villages had sprung up within the last ten years within the *mauza* areas. The difficulty experienced in correcting the registers was fully reported to the Census Superintendent in this office No. 953, dated 3rd July 1890, in which I pointed out that they needed not merely partial correction as he anticipated, but required rewriting. In July 1890 the Census Superintendent paid a visit to this district, and on personally inspecting the registers was satisfied as to the necessity of having them rewritten.

The lists submitted by the police were generally prepared on the same principle as followed in preparing similar lists in 1880, viz., every petty hamlet or detached group of huts which were merely homesteads lying on the outskirts of other villages, was treated as an independent village and received a separate consecutive number in the village lists: consequently, these lists had to be revised on receipt of the Census Superintendent's Circular No. 10 of 30th July 1890, in accordance with the new definition of a village as given therein. The revised village lists prepared by the police were tested by local enquiries by the Charge Superintendents, and, where necessary, corrected.

When the village lists were finally revised and tested, the rewriting of Registers A and B was taken up, and an application for the necessary number of forms required for the registers was submitted to the office of the Superintendent of Census. But in his No. 3660., dated 23rd

* Vide—Letters Nos. 147 and 233, dated 29th January 1892 and 13th February 1892, respectively, from W. D. Blyth, Esq., Magistrate of Champaran, to the address of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal.

November 1890, the Superintendent informed me that the Census Commissioner did not wish that these registers should be rewritten until after the census was over. The work was accordingly left at the stage at which it had arrived on the date of the receipt of his letter.

The non-completion of Registers A and B has not, however, in any way detracted from the accuracy of the result of the census operations or caused any difficulty in carrying them out. The sites of the different survey *mauzas* were traced with the assistance of one inch to the mile maps and every village lying within the area of each carefully ascertained by local enquiries.

(2) *The subordination of Subcharge Superintendents to the Superintendents in charge of the thana.*—In his Circular No. 9 of 29th July 1890, the Census Superintendent suggested that the *thana* should form the largest executive division for the purposes of the census, but where it was too heavy it should be divided into two or more subcharges; the officers in charge of the latter being placed under the supervision and general control of the officer in charge of the *thana* area.

The circular was received after the division of the district into subcharges, and the appointment of an officer to the charge of each had been completed, and as the officers appointed were the best available in the district, it was not deemed expedient to make any change in them or to draw an invidious distinction between them by making one officer subordinate to the other—all the Subcharge Superintendents, therefore, worked independently of one another under the general control of the district or the Subdivisional Officer. The matter was fully explained to the Census Superintendent in this office No. 1346 of the 16th September 1890, and he acquiesced in the arrangements made—*vide* his No. 342 of the 25th idem. The arrangement worked most satisfactorily without causing any of that friction which would have been inevitable had the instructions contained in the Circular referred to above been carried into practice.

46. *The definition of a village in Circular No. 10 of 30th July 1890.*—The definition of "village" as given in Circular No. 10 of 30th July 1890, is, I believe, the best that could be suggested. Before the receipt of the Circular there was much uncertainty as to the precise meaning of the term, and different officers interpreted it in different ways. Some treated the small outlying group of houses and the different *mahallas* of the same village called after the names of the headmen or of the caste living in them, as separate villages, while others rightly included them in the main villages to which they properly belonged, and a great diversity of practice was the result. It may, therefore, be said that the definition has set at rest a question, the solution of which was imperatively called for in the interest of the census administration of the province. If the word had been as clearly defined on the occasion of the census of 1881, I believe a great many of the ephemeral villages, of which no trace can be found at present and which were mere homesteads, would not have found a place in Registers A and B, and much of the difficulty experienced in the verification of these registers would have been avoided.

47. *The definition of a house in the second instruction to supervisors.*—I regret I am unable to speak in the same way of the definition of a house given in the second instruction to supervisors as I have done in regard to the definition of the village in the preceding paragraph. The definition given in the aforesaid instruction is opposed to the accepted definition of a house in Bengal described at page 35, volume I of Mr. Bourdillon's census report of 1881, and caused a great deal of difficulty in the numbering of houses. I think it would have been simpler had Mr. Bourdillon's definition been accepted, as it would have been better understood by the great body of the enumerators whom we employed for the purpose of taking the census, and consequently more easily worked, as that definition more correctly represents the native idea of a house. The definition of the house in the second instruction to supervisors further made column 4 of the block list unnecessary.

48. *The size of the charge or subcharge.*—The division of the district into executive charges for the purpose of the census was based on the census areas of 1880, and each *thana* was divided into two subcharges exclusive of the municipalities, which were formed each into a separate charge. There were thus twenty charges in the whole district. The charges comprising the municipal areas had each an average of 3,322 houses, while those comprising the rural area contained on the average 16,434 houses.

49. *The size of the circle.*—The district was divided into 610 supervisors' circles, of which 17 were in municipal towns and 593 in rural tracts. The average number of houses which each supervisor had in his charge was 390·7 in town and 498·8 in villages. Ordinarily a supervisor's circle was made to consist of ten enumerator's blocks, but a departure from this rule was made in cases in which, from the absence of a sufficient number of intelligent and educated men qualified to undertake the duties of a supervisor, or from some local physical conditions of the blocks, it was desirable to place one or two extra blocks in the charge of the same supervisor. These cases were, however, very few in number.

50. *The size of the block.*—The size of the blocks was generally fixed in accordance with the instructions contained in the Census Superintendent's Circular No. 11 of the 28th August 1890. In localities where the average number of persons per house fell short of eight in 1881, a block was made to consist of houses not exceeding 50 in number; where the average household exceeded eight persons not more than 45 houses were included in one block, and where it exceeded ten the block consisted of not more than 40 houses. The blocking of the villages had been finished before the receipt of the instructions to supervisors, and consequently when the numbering of the houses was done in accordance with the principle indicated in paragraph 2 of those instructions, it was discovered that the total number of houses allotted to several of these blocks exceeded the maximum laid down by the

Census Superintendent. Considering, however, the total number of enumerator's blocks in the district, the number of blocks having in them more than the prescribed number of houses, was small. In some cases some of these blocks were divided into two smaller blocks, while in others, where the houses were not scattered over a wide area and there was a paucity of good men for employment as enumerators, the old blocking was allowed to stand. It must be borne in mind that considerable difficulty was felt in procuring qualified men in sufficient numbers to work as enumerators owing to the backward state of education in this district, and in some cases it was thought better to entrust a block of, say, 75 houses to one competent enumerator than to break it up into two and appoint for one of them an inefficient enumerator.

Though there have been cases here and there in which an enumerator's block contained more than 50 houses, the average number of houses in each block throughout the district was 39·9 in towns and 44·4 in villages.

51. *The numbering of houses, &c.*—The numbering of houses in this district was effected by the enumerators at their own cost, and Government paid nothing for it. The numbering was done by means of red ochre commonly known as "geru," and cost about half an anna to each enumerator.

52. *The practicability of a permanent numbering of houses and how the cost should be borne.*—In my opinion it is impracticable to give a permanent number to each of the houses in the district. The temporary character of the majority of them and their frequent removal from one place to another would render any attempt in this direction futile, and would necessitate constant correction and alteration of the number, so that the work would be much more troublesome than a fresh renumbering when it again becomes necessary in connection with the next census.

## II.—Agency.

53. *The classes from whom supervisors and enumerators were derived.*—The supervisors and enumerators were recruited with the exception of those employed in taking the census in the municipalities, from the ranks of *patwaris, patshala gurus*, factory *amlas*, and other literate classes of local influence, such as, petty landholders, substantial *raiyats*, and well-to-do shopkeepers. In the municipal towns the majority of the supervisors and enumerators were ministerial officers employed in Government offices.

54. *Whether the duties were willingly undertaken.*—The supervisors and enumerators generally undertook their duties willingly and performed them with care. Cases of neglect and evasion of duty on the part of these officers were now and then reported by the Charge Superintendents, but such cases were comparatively few in number, and the parties at fault set to their work in earnest, immediately on receipt of a reprimand from the District or the Subdivisional Officer. I think that the greatest credit is due to all these enumerators, who at considerable expenditure of time and trouble, undertook, without any remuneration the onerous duties imposed on them.

55. *How many prosecutions there were, and for what cause.*—There was no necessity of instituting any criminal prosecution against any officer employed in taking the census in this district; as stated above all the officers did their work willingly, and where any reluctance to undertake the work was displayed in the first instance, it gave way immediately on receipt of an order from the Magistrate.

56. *Whether their duties involved any pecuniary expenditure, and how much.*—I do not think that the circle supervisors, as a class, were subjected to any pecuniary loss on account of their work in connection with the census, but the enumerators had to supply the red paint for numbering the houses and the country paper for the preparation of the rough block list from their own pockets. In order to avoid the necessity of having to make corrections in their printed books, the enumerators also had to record the preliminary enumerations in rough books made of country paper purchased by them. Thus the work must have cost to each enumerator on average not less than two annas, and they had further to suffer such loss as was entailed in giving up their time and neglecting to some extent their own private affairs, which probably was more costly than the amount expended in the mere purchase of ochre and country paper.

57. *If any paid census officers were employed, what was the reason, and what was the cost.*—No paid census officer was employed in this district: of course, some salaried officers of Government were employed on census work in addition to their regular duties, but none of them received any special remuneration for it.

## *III.—Attitude of the people.*

58. *What rumours were in circulation, or what ideas were current.*—The attitude of the people was all that could be desired. The people readily submitted to their houses being numbered, and furnished whatever information was required of them, and no case of obstruction to the work of an enumerator was reported from any part of the district.

The census of 1881 was already in the recollections of many, and at the time the arrangements for the taking of the last census were made no opportunities were lost to make the people acquainted with the object which the Government had in view, and to prevent any misunderstanding that might arise on the subject, consequently no vague or wild rumours, like those current at the time of the census of 1881, were circulated on this occasion in this district.

*IV.—The results.*

59. So far as the actual enumeration of the population goes, I believe the result is as accurate as it is possible to make it. I do not think that any inhabited village has been omitted from the scope of the operation, and the care with which the block lists were prepared and tested leaves little room to suppose that any house or camping-ground has escaped enumeration. The preliminary enumeration was at first recorded on rough sheets and was not copied into the printed book until tested and found correct by the supervisors or Charge Superintendents. During my cold weather tour I tested the preliminary enumeration in a large number of blocks in the different parts of the district, and particularly requested all the officers in the district, whose duties took them into the interior, to do the same and to report to me the result of their examination from time to time. From what I myself saw and what these officers reported, it was evident that the work was, on the whole, carefully and well done. I must, however, say I have grave doubt as to the entries in columns 3, 5, and 7 being correct. Any one having a practical knowledge of the district will understand how difficult it is to obtain any reliable information from the people under these heads, and as the entries are based on the information furnished by the people, they cannot but be misleading in great many cases. The bulk of the people hardly understand what the headings of columns 3 and 5 me an; and in cases in which no information was obtained from the people, the enumerator must have supplied it from his own imagination in order to fill in the columns.

60. *Increase or decrease of population.*—The total population of the district according to the last census is 1,854,030 or 7·6 per cent. in excess of that in 1881. There is nothing extraordinary in the increase which has occurred during the past decade that calls for special remarks. The increase in the male population is 7·3 per cent. and that in the female population 8 per cent. The excess in the percentage of increase in the female population, in my opinion, is due not so much to any actual increase in the number of females as to the better enumera tion of the sex in the current year. There can be no doubt that the census of 1881 was a great improvement upon its predecessor in 1872, but that even in 1881 a number of females were omitted by their relatives from the lists cannot be doubted.

In 1872 the census was defective in that the proportion of the female population to the male was only 95·3. The census of 1881 which is admitted on all hands to have been more correct, showed the female population as more nearly equal to the male population, and according to the late census the number of the two sexes is still more nearly equal, a result which is no doubt to be ascribed to its greater accuracy.

61. The administration of the census in the Sadar subdivision of the district was retained in my own hand; as owing to the small staff of officers employed at the head-quarter station, I was unable to depute a Deputy Magistrate to this work. In the Bettiah subdivision the administration was entrusted to the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. J. Windsor, who devoted a fair share of his time and attention to the subject.

62. *Abstraction and Tabulation.*—In paragraph 3 of his Circular No. 98, dated the 6th January 1892, the Census Superintendent has already noticed in what respects the procedure, prescribed in regard to the abstraction and tabulation of the Census of 1891, was defective. I have consequently little more to say than to express my concurrence in the views contained in the said paragraph. I must, however, point out that the amount of daily task prescribed for different sheets, specially sheet No. XI and Tabulation Register XX, was more than could reasonably be expected from the number of hands employed on them, and should have been reduced. The Deputy Magistrate in charge of the census is of opinion that there would have been fewer mistakes had the task been reduced by half, and the abstractors permitted to inter-compare between them the sheets prepared by them separately. I am, however, unable to accept this view of the Deputy Magistrate in its entirety for however, convenient and useful the system of inter-comparing may appear at first sight, it could only finally result in the preparation of fudged returns, and the results obtained would be far from accurate.

## APPENDIX A.

*Statement showing the area and population of each thana at the time of the censuses of 1872, 1881, and 1891.*

| Name of thana. | 1872. | | 1881. | | 1891. | | Population per square mile. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area. | Population. | Area. | Population. | Area. | Population. | 1872. | 1881. | 1891. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| *Sadar Subdivision.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Motihari ... ... ... | 455 | 142,887 | 288 | 176,748 | 288 | 190,207 | 566 | 614 | 660 |
| Adapur ... ... ... | | 114,561 | 224 | 138,956 | 224 | 167,419 | | 620 | 747 |
| Dhaka Ramchandra ... | 336 | 230,484 | 336 | 253,992 | 336 | 269,719 | 686 | 756 | 803 |
| Kesaria ... ... ... | 397 | 235,736 | 398 | 282,768 | 398 | 293,215 | 594 | 710 | 737 |
| Madhubani ... ... | | | | | | | | | |
| Gobindganj ... ... | 282 | 141,986 | 272 | 165,062 | 272 | 179,040 | 504 | 607 | 658 |
| Total ... | 1,470 | 865,654 | 1,518 | 1,017,556 | 1,518 | 1,099,600 | 589 | 670 | 724 |
| *Bettiah Subdivision.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Bettiah ... ... ... | 625 | 289,522 | 537 | 371,235 | 537 | 334,087 | 463 | 691 | 622 |
| Bagaha ... ... ... | 923 | 114,879 | 710 | 140,900 | 710 | 216,054 | 124 | 198 | 304 |
| Hardi ... ... ... | 513 | 170,760 | 766 | 191,917 | 766 | 209,724 | 332 | 251 | 274 |
| Total ... | 2,061 | 575,161 | 2,013 | 704,052 | 2,013 | 759,865 | 279 | 350 | 377 |
| Grand Total ... | 3,531 | 1,440,815 | 3,531 | 1,721,608 | 3,531 | 1,859,465 | 408 | 488 | 527 |

As Madhubani has been converted into an independent outpost in thana Kesaria, the figures for Madhuban have been included in those for Kesaria.

## APPENDIX AI.

*Males.*

| Name of thanas. | 1872. | 1881. | 1891. | Percentage. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Males. | Males. | 1881. | 1891. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Motihari ... | 74,000 | 90,540 | 97,294 | 22·3 | 7·4 | |
| Adapur ... | 58,989 | 70,646 | 84,559 | 19·7 | 19·6 | |
| Dhaka Ramchandra... | 117,374 | 127,873 | 134,364 | 8·9 | 5·0 | |
| Madhuban ... | 43,021 | 53,230 | 53,427 | 23·7 | ·37 | |
| Kesaria ... | 75,502 | 88,156 | 88,818 | 16·7 | 1·4 | |
| Gobindganj ... | 72,971 | 82,668 | 88,964 | 13·2 | 7·6 | |
| Bettiah ... | 148,863 | 186,858 | 169,167 | 25·5 | 10·4 | Decrease. |
| Bagaha ... | 59,892 | 72,412 | 111,097 | 20·9 | 53·4 | |
| Hardi ... | 86,917 | 98,244 | 108,445 | 13·3 | 10·3 | |
| Grand Total ... | 737,529 | 870,627 | 936,135 | 18·0 | 7·5 | |

## APPENDIX AI—*concld.*

*Females.*

| Name of thanas. | 1872. | 1881. | 1891. | Percentage. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Females. | Females. | Females. | 1881. | 1891. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Motihari ... | 68,887 | 86,208 | 92,913 | 25·1 | 7·7 | |
| Adapur ... | 55,572 | 68,340 | 82,860 | 22·9 | 21·2 | |
| Dhaka Ramchandra | 113,110 | 126,119 | 135,355 | 11·5 | 7·3 | |
| Madhuban ... | 41,852 | 51,856 | 56,115 | 23·9 | 8·2 | |
| Kesaria ... | 75,361 | 89,526 | 94,855 | 18·7 | 5·9 | |
| Gobindganj ... | 69,015 | 82,394 | 90,076 | 19·3 | 9·3 | |
| Bettiah ... | 140,659 | 184,377 | 164,920 | 31· | 11·7 | Decrease. |
| Bagaha ... | 54,987 | 68,488 | 104,957 | 24·5 | 53·3 | |
| Hardi ... | 83,843 | 93,673 | 101,279 | 11·7 | 8·12 | |
| Grand Total ... | 703,286 | 850,981 | 923,330 | 21·0 | 8·5 | |

## APPENDIX AII.

*Statement showing the population of the present thana areas in 1881 and 1891.*

| Name of thanas. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase. | Percentage of increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| *Sadar Subdivision.* | | | | |
| Motihari ... ... ... | 178,431 | 190,207 | 11,776 | 6·0 |
| Adapur ... ... ... | 138,499 | 167,419 | 28,920 | 20·8 |
| Dhaka Ramchandra ... ... | 253,992 | 269,719 | 15,727 | 6·2 |
| Madhuban ... ... ... } Kesaria ... ... ... | 282,768 | 293,215 | 10,447 | 3·6 |
| Gobindganj ... ... | 164,983 | 179,040 | 14,057 | 8·4 |
| Total ... | 1,018,673 | 1,099,600 | 80,927 | 7·9 |
| *Bettiah Subdivision.* | | | | |
| Bettiah ... ... ... | 323,471 | 334,087 | 10,616 | 3·2 |
| Bagaha ... ... ... | 197,420 | 216,054 | 18,634 | 9·4 |
| Hardi ... ... ... | 182,044 | 209,724 | 27,680 | 15·2 |
| Total ... | 702,935 | 759,865 | 56,930 | 8·0 |
| Grand Total ... | 1,721,608 | 1,859,465 | 137,857 | 8·0 |

# APPENDIX B.

*Foreigners in Champaran.*

| 1881. | | | 1891. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of districts. | Males. | Females. | Name of districts. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Champaran ... ... ... | 769,472 | 758,477 | Champaran ... ... ... | 795,143 | 815,811 |
| Saran ... ... ... | 44,835 | 31,835 | Saran ... ... ... | 49,278 | 33,963 |
| Bankura ... ... | 13 | ..... | Muzaffarpur ... ... ... | 27,232 | 28,844 |
| Birbhum ... ... ... | 19 | 3 | Gorakhpur ... ... ... | 26,298 | 14,364 |
| Bhagalpur .. ... ... | 324 | 254 | Shahabad ... ... ... | 875 | 426 |
| Cuttack ... ... ... | 3 | ..... | Gaya ... ... ... | 4,134 | 324 |
| Dacca ... ... ... | 4 | 3 | Patna ... ... ... | 487 | 203 |
| Burdwan .. ... ... | 60 | 39 | Darbhanga ... ... ... | 3,051 | 2,328 |
| Darbhanga .. ... ... | 2,602 | 2,025 | Burdwan ... ... ... | 77 | 13 |
| Faridpur ... ... ... | 3 | 1 | Monghyr ... ... ... | 308 | 54 |
| Gaya ... ... ... | 1,342 | 885 | Hooghly ... ... ... | 151 | 179 |
| Hazaribagh ... ... ... | 6 | 4 | Backergunge ... ... ... | 9 | ..... |
| Hooghly ... ... ... | 54 | 33 | Malda ... ... ... | 80 | 1 |
| Howrah ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | Lohardaga ... ... ... | 109 | ..... |
| Jessore ... . ... | 20 | 14 | Hazaribagh ... ... ... | 185 | ..... |
| Lohardaga ... ... ... | 3 | 11 | Dinajpur ... ... ... | 51 | ..... |
| Manbhum ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | Jalpaiguri ... ... ... | 7 | 1 |
| Midnapore ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | Sonthal Parganas ... ... | 53 | 2 |
| Monghyr ... ... ... | 491 | 301 | Darjeeling ... ... ... | 904 | 2 |
| Murshidabad ... ... .. | 32 | 14 | Purnea ... ... ... | | 7 |
| Muzaffarpur ... ... ... | 19,437 | 29,279 | Midnapore ... ... ... | 9 | 22 |
| Nadia ... ... ... | 25 | 15 | 24-Parganas ... ... ... | 279 | 21 |
| Patna ... ... ... | 2,882 | 2,464 | Cuttack ... ... ... | 126 | 3 |
| Puri ... ... .... | 4 | 3 | Calcutta ... ... ... | 211 | 99 |
| Purnea ... ... ... | 69 | 18 | Howrah ... ... ... | 204 | 15 |
| Shahabad ... ... ... | 4,871 | 4,556 | Nepal ... ... ... | 13,551 | 21,075 |
| Singhbhum ... ... ... | 4 | ..... | Bhagalpur ... ... ... | 86 | 8 |
| 24-Parganas ... ... ... | 63 | 30 | Jessore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... |
| Other places in Bengal ... | ..... | ..... | Dacca ... ... ... | 26 | ..... |
| Europe ... ... ... | 26 | 8 | Murshidabad ... ... ... | 62 | 23 |
| America ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | Bankura ... ... ... | 96 | 3 |
| Australia ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | Nadia ... ... ... | 138 | 2 |
| Other places in Bengal ... | 1,128 | 1,337 | Balasore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... |
| Other Provinces in India ... | 19,883 | 16,972 | Singhbhum ... ... ... | 51 | ..... |
| In Asia out of India ... | 2,948 | 2,398 | North-Western Provinces ... | 8,002 | 3,522 |
| | | | Oudh ... ... ... | 1,669 | 1,201 |
| | | | Punjab ... ... .. | 345 | 254 |
| | | | Burma ... ... ... | 6 | ..... |
| | | | Madras ... ... ... | 28 | 2 |
| | | | Bombay ... ... ... | 219 | 14 |
| | | | Assam ... ... ... | 49 | 28 |
| | | | Central India ... ... ... | 582 | 252 |
| | | | Hyderabad ... ... ... | 6 | ..... |
| | | | Cashmere ... ... ... | 7 | ..... |
| | | | Rajputana ... ... ... | 270 | 192 |
| | | | Afghanistan ... ... ... | 41 | ..... |
| | | | Bhutan ... ... ... | 23 | ..... |
| | | | America ... ... ... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | England and Wales ... ... | 20 | 13 |
| | | | Scotland ... ... ... | 7 | 4 |
| | | | Ireland ... ... ... | 6 | ..... |
| | | | Africa ... ... ... | 1 | ..... |
| | | | Australia ... ... ... | ..... | 1 |
| | | | Unspecified ... ... ... | 1,581 | 54 |
| Total Foreigners ... | 101,155 | 92,504 | Total Foreigners ... | 140,992 | 107,519 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 870,627 | 850,951 | GRAND TOTAL ... | 936,135 | 923,330 |

# APPENDIX C.

*Population in towns.*

| TOWNS. | 1872. | | | 1881. | | | 1891. | | | Average increase in 1881. | Average increase in 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Motihari ... .. | 4,705 | 3,471 | 8,266 | 6,328 | 3,979 | 10 307 | 7,824 | 5,284 | 13,108 | 24·6 | 27·1 |
| Bettiah .. ... | 11,220 | 8,488 | 19,708 | 10,847 | 10,416 | 21,263 | 11,799 | 10,981 | 22,780 | 7·8 | 7·1 |

# APPENDIX D.

*Population according to religion.*

| Name of thanas. | 1872. Hindu. | Musalman. | Christian. | Budhist. | Others. | Total. | 1881. Hindu. | Musalman. | Christian. | Total. | 1891. Hindu. | Musalman. | Christian. | Budhist. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Motihari . | 120,218 | 22,616 | 47 | ... | 6 | 142,887 | 148,831 | 27,857 | 60 | 176,748 | 159,738 | 30,407 | 60 | 2 | 190,207 |
| Adapur ... | 94,738 | 19,821 | 2 | ... | ... | 114,561 | 113,502 | 25,474 | 10 | 138,986 | 135,561 | 31,858 | ... | ... | 167,419 |
| Dhaka Ramchandra. | 195,030 | 35,445 | 9 | .. | ... | 230,484 | 214,359 | 39,616 | 17 | 253,992 | 227,045 | 42,648 | 26 | ... | 269,719 |
| Madhuban ... | 75,937 | 8,929 | 7 | .. | ... | 84,873 | 94,551 | 10,528 | 7 | 105,086 | 99,492 | 10,047 | 3 | ... | 19,542 |
| Kesaria ... | 136,601 | 14,249 | 12 | ... | 1 | 150,863 | 160,639 | 17,026 | 17 | 177,682 | 166,062 | 17,602 | 9 | ... | 183,673 |
| Gobindganj ... | 127,632 | 14,351 | 3 | ... | ... | 141,986 | 147,930 | 17,132 | ... | 165,062 | 160,786 | 18,249 | 5 | ... | 179,040 |
| Bettiah ... | 244,432 | 43,883 | 1,207 | .. | ... | 289,522 | 311,794 | 57,794 | 1,647 | 371,235 | 276,106 | 56,235 | 1,746 | ... | 334,087 |
| Bagaha ... | 104,468 | 10,401 | 10 | ... | .. | 114,879 | 127,524 | 13,293 | 83 | 140,900 | 194,036 | 21,793 | 225 | ... | 216,054 |
| Hardi ... | 141,208 | 29,542 | 10 | ... | ... | 170,760 | 157,855 | 33,967 | 95 | 191,917 | 171,218 | 38,480 | 26 | .. | 209,724 |
| Grand Total | 1,240,264 | 199,237 | 1,307 | .. | 7 | 1,440,815 | 1,476,985 | 242,687 | 1,936 | 1,721,608 | 1,590,044 | 267,319 | 2,100 | 2 | 1,859,465 |

# APPENDIX E.

*Infirmities.*

## 1872.

| District. | Insane. Males. | Females. | Total. | Idiots. Males. | Females. | Total. | Deaf. Males. | Females. | Total. | Blind. Males. | Females. | Total. | Lepers. Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Champaran ... | 452 | 108 | 560 ·0389 | 930 | 305 | 1,235 ·0857 | 1,687 | 527 | 2,214 ·1537 | 777 | 298 | 1,075 ·0746 | 275 | 30 | 305 ·0212 |

## 1881.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Champaran ... | 491 | 273 | 764 ·04 | ... | .. | ... | 4,938 | 2,866 | 7,804 ·4 | 1,359 | 1,470 | 2,829 ·1 | 541 | 89 | 630 ·03 |

## 1891.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Motihari ... .. | 19 | 7 | 26 | | . | . | 565 | 335 | 900 | 97 | 87 | 184 | 50 | 13 | 63 |
| Adapur .. ... | 18 | 3 | 21 | ... | . | | 126 | 58 | 184 | 77 | 73 | 150 | 43 | 9 | 52 |
| Dhaka Ramchandra | 17 | 2 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 142 | 195 | 174 | 116 | 290 | 103 | 23 | 126 |
| Madhuban ... | 12 | 4 | 16 | | ... | ... | 347 | 274 | 621 | 60 | 40 | 100 | 32 | 4 | 36 |
| Kesaria ... ... | 11 | . | 11 | .. | ... | .. | 472 | 179 | 651 | 101 | 79 | 180 | 56 | 13 | 69 |
| Gobindganj .. | 24 | 18 | 42 | ... | ... | | 609 | 336 | 945 | 104 | 101 | 205 | 59 | 6 | 65 |
| Bettiah ... ... | 40 | 16 | 56 | | ... | ... | 944 | 447 | 1,391 | 163 | 158 | 321 | 84 | 13 | 97 |
| Bagaha ... .. | 29 | 7 | 36 | . | . | | 342 | 223 | 565 | 132 | 132 | 264 | 29 | 8 | 37 |
| Hardi ... ... | 32 | 8 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 313 | 179 | 492 | 162 | 162 | 324 | 40 | 8 | 48 |
| Total | 202 | 65 | 267 ·01 | | ... | . | 3,771 | 2,173 | 5,944 ·3 | 1,070 | 957 | 2,027 ·1 | 496 | 97 | 593 ·03 |

Note.—The *thana* details of the census of 1891 under columns 8 and 10 do not correspond with the district totals shown in the Bengal Census Report wherein the total deaf male persons and both sexes are shown to be 4,071 and 6,244, respectively.

*Castes.*

| Caste or tribe. | Males. | Females. | Total. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| *Hindus.* | | | | |
| Brahman ... | 44,093 | 40,400 | 84,493 | *Zamindars, britdars,* cultivators and priests. The females look after domestic duties only. |
| Babhan ... | 13,016 | 15,480 | 28,496 | *Zamindars,* tenure-holders and cultivators. Their females look after domestic duties. |
| Rajput ... | 45,034 | 41,406 | 86,440 | |
| Kayastha ... | 14,738 | 12,886 | 27,624 | |
| Baishnava ... | 693 | 474 | 1,167 | |
| Baniya— | | | | |
| Agarwala ... | 220 | 181 | 401 | The females of the poorer classes of Baniyas keep shops of grain. |
| Barnawar ... | 1,388 | 1,316 | 2,704 | |
| Jaunpuri ... | 250 | 236 | 486 | |
| Kasarwani ... | 805 | 756 | 1,561 | |
| Kasojan ... | 226 | 243 | 469 | |
| Kath ... | 162 | 200 | 362 | |
| Khatri ... | 524 | 343 | 867 | |
| Rauniar ... | 6,445 | 6,339 | 12,784 | |
| Sinduria ... | 389 | 441 | 830 | |
| Rastogi ... | 32 | 14 | 46 | |
| Kandu ... | 34,529 | 34,059 | 68,588 | |
| Halwai ... | 1,870 | 1,769 | 3,639 | |
| Goala ... | 93,143 | 90,589 | 183,732 | The females look after cattle, work in their fields, &c. |
| Gareri ... | 3,688 | 3,753 | 7,441 | |
| Koiri ... | 56,344 | 52,533 | 108,877 | The females work in their fields and often take out vegetables to market. |
| Lohar ... | 14,154 | 14,039 | 28,193 | The females look after domestic duties. |
| Barhi ... | 4,067 | 4,010 | 8,077 | Ditto ditto. |
| Sonar ... | 7,692 | 6,833 | 14,525 | |
| Kansera ... | 192 | 179 | 371 | |
| Thathera ... | 341 | 445 | 786 | |
| Turaha ... | 13,033 | 13,742 | 26,775 | The men carry palkies and also catch fish. The females sell fish and vegetables. |
| Kurmi ... | 48,108 | 48,037 | 96,145 | Zamindars and cultivators. |
| Kahar ... | 2,901 | 2,915 | 5,816 | The men carry palkies, serve as menial servants, and the females as maid servants. |
| Dhanuk ... | 5,795 | 5,665 | 11,460 | Ditto ditto. |
| Bari ... | 971 | 984 | 1,955 | These men make leafplates, &c. |
| Amat ... | 49 | 48 | 97 | A serving class. |
| Mali ... | 2,753 | 2,665 | 5,418 | Make flower garlands. |
| Hajjam ... | 15,126 | 12,113 | 27,239 | The barber class. |
| Barui ... | 5,799 | 5,937 | 11,736 | Grow betel. |
| Tambuli ... | 1,242 | 1,182 | 2,424 | Sell betel leaves. |
| Gonrhi ... | 16,099 | 16,106 | 32,205 | Fishing class and cultivators. |
| Mallah ... | 31,116 | 31,954 | 63,070 | Fishing and boating class: females work in fields and sell fish. |
| Kalwar ... | 17,125 | 16,671 | 33,796 | |
| Kewat ... | 2,945 | 2,769 | 5,714 | Fishing and boating class: females work in fields and sell fish. |
| Bind ... | 13,567 | 13,764 | 27,331 | Ditto ditto. |
| Chain ... | 462 | 321 | 783 | Ditto ditto. |
| Bantar ... | 47 | 31 | 78 | |
| Tatwa ... | 15,898 | 16,403 | 32,301 | Weaving class. |
| Beldar .. | 287 | 295 | 582 | Both sexes work as earth-diggers. |
| Nunia ... | 26,281 | 26,622 | 52,903 | Ditto ditto. |
| Bhat ... | 4,073 | 4,100 | 8,173 | Cultivators, geneologists and bards. |
| Kumhar ... | 12,738 | 12,216 | 24,954 | The men and women make earthen pots and tiles, &c. |
| Teli ... | 29,509 | 29,407 | 58,916 | Oil sellers. |
| Pasi (including Tirsulia.) | 13,606 | 13,150 | 26,756 | Toddy seller. The name is applied to the fowler class. |

| Caste or tribe. | Males. | Females. | Total. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Dhobi ... | 10,528 | 10,827 | 21,355 | The females assist the men in washing. |
| Dusadh ... | 44,553 | 46,899 | 91,452 | The females work in the fields and as general labourers. |
| Chamar ... | 63,166 | 63,831 | 126,997 | The females work as labourers and also serve as midwives. |
| Mehtar ... | 1,500 | 1,577 | 3,077 | Both males and females work as sweepers. |
| Dom ... | 4,040 | 4,114 | 8,154 | |
| Jugi ... | 655 | 580 | 1,235 | |
| Tharu ... | 13,810 | 13,810 | 27,620 | |
| Musahar ... | 20,032 | 20,174 | 40,206 | Both sexes work as labourers. |
| Bhar ... | 4,235 | 3,984 | 8,219 | Ditto ditto. |
| Buna ... | 4,319 | 4,222 | 8,541 | |
| Others ... | 11,972 | 11,630 | 23,602 | |
| Total ... | 802,375 | 787,669 | 1,590,044 | |
| *Muhammadans.* | | | | |
| Sayyid ... | 1,806 | 1,710 | 3,516 | |
| Shaikh ... | 30,322 | 32,137 | 62,459 | |
| Moghul ... | 119 | 112 | 231 | |
| Pathan ... | 6,750 | 6,795 | 13,545 | |
| Churihara ... | 2,906 | 2,447 | 5,353 | |
| Darzi ... | 2,720 | 2,552 | 5,272 | |
| Gaddi ... | 2,383 | 2,370 | 4,753 | |
| Julaha | 41,437 | 38,921 | 80,358 | |
| Laheri ... | 523 | 630 | 1,153 | |
| Kunjra ... | 3,644 | 3,808 | 7,452 | |
| Dhunia ... | 13,443 | 13,551 | 26,994 | |
| Fakir ... | 5,579 | 5,457 | 11,036 | |
| Rangrez ... | 541 | 461 | 1,002 | |
| Others ... | 20,617 | 23,578 | 44,195 | |
| Total ... | 132,790 | 134,529 | 267,319 | |
| *Christians.* | | | | |
| European ... | 91 | 49 | 140 | |
| Eurasian .. | 7 | 5 | 12 | |
| Native ... | 870 | 1,078 | 1,948 | |
| Total ... | 968 | 1,132 | 2,100 | |
| Buddhists ... | 2 | ..... | 2 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 936,135 | 923,330 | 1,859,465 | |

## Occupations.

### *A.—Agricultural.*

| Occupations. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Zamindars ... | 2,214 | 3,114 | 5,328 |
| Land-occupant cultivators ... | 9,208 | 8,170 | 17,378 |
| Tenants not cultivating ... | 4,301 | 5,190 | 9,491 |
| Do. cultivating ... | 642,005 | 642,845 | 1,284,850 |
| Total ... | 657,728 | 659,319 | 1,317,047 |
| Agricultural labourers ... | 1,616 | 1,012 | 2,628 |
| | 659,344 | 660,331 | 1,319,675 |
| Growers of special products and trees. | 1,815 | 1,635 | 3,450 |
| Total ... | 661,159 | 661,966 | 1,323,125 |

### *B.—Professions.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Priests, &c. ... ... | 1,779 | 1,132 | 2,911 |
| Teachers ... ... | 155 | 62 | 217 |
| Secretaries and clerks ... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Scribes ... ... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Pleaders and mukhtears, &c. | 208 | 63 | 271 |
| Stamp vendors ... | 24 | 12 | 36 |
| Medical practitioners .. | 152 | 143 | 295 |
| Vaccinators ... ... | 24 | 17 | 41 |
| Midwives ... ... | 112 | 124 | 236 |
| Painters, &c. ... ... | 38 | 29 | 67 |
| Total ... | 2,494 | 1,583 | 4,077 |

*C.—Commercial.*

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Money-lenders ... / Pawnbrokers ... | 389 | 422 | 811 |
| Sharoffs ... ... | 122 | 96 | 218 |
| General merchants, &c. ... | 2,496 | 2,842 | 5,338 |
| Merchants, managers, &c. ... | 55 | 50 | 105 |
| Shopkeepers' servants ... | 40 | 34 | 74 |
| Shopkeepers ... | 4,212 | 3,953 | 8,165 |
| Pedlars ... ... | 883 | 584 | 1,467 |
| Brokers ... ... | 52 | 24 | 76 |
| Farmers of liquors ... | 12 | ..... | 12 |
| Contractors and unspecified | 209 | 76 | 285 |
| | 8,470 | 8,081 | 16,551 |
| Weighmen and measurers ... | 212 | 197 | 409 |
| Cart owners and drivers ... | 474 | 523 | 997 |
| Pack bullock-drivers ... | 501 | 173 | 674 |
| Pack camel, &c., drivers ... | 206 | 108 | 314 |
| Boatmen, &c. ... | 971 | 292 | 1,263 |
| Betel leaf and areca nut sellers | 709 | 674 | 1,383 |
| Bhang and ganja sellers ... | 193 | 50 | 243 |
| Oil-cake dealers ... | 9 | 35 | 44 |
| Kerosine oil dealers ... | 31 | 33 | 64 |
| Stationers ... | 104 | 93 | 197 |
| Raw cotton dealers ... | 77 | 214 | 291 |
| Iron dealers ... | 25 | 29 | 54 |
| Glass, Chinaware dealers ... | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| Timber and bamboo dealers | 870 | 718 | 1,588 |
| Wax and honey collectors ... | 46 | 14 | 60 |
| Kanku sellers ... | 91 | 118 | 209 |
| Perfume sellers ... | 44 | 49 | 93 |
| Hide and bone dealers ... | 777 | 754 | 1,531 |
| | 5,351 | 4,086 | 9,437 |
| Total Commercial ... | 13,821 | 12,167 | 25,988 |

*D.—Artisans.*

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Food and drink— | | | |
| Cattle-keepers .. | 2,319 | 2,525 | 4,844 |
| Milk, butter and ghee dealers ... | 215 | 11 | 226 |
| Butchers, &c. ... | 273 | 275 | 548 |
| Total ... | 2,807 | 2,811 | 5,618 |
| 2. Vegetable food— | | | |
| Grain dealers ... | 4,602 | 3,437 | 8,039 |
| Grain parchers ... | 658 | 769 | 1,427 |
| Pulse and flour preparers ... | 38 | 174 | 212 |
| Bakers ... ... | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Vegetable and fruit sellers. | ... | 65 | 65 |
| Confectioners ... | 909 | 715 | 1,624 |
| Total ... | 6,227 | 5,170 | 11,397 |
| 3. Drink and condiments, &c. | | | |
| Country spirits ... | 345 | 317 | 662 |
| Toddy sellers ... | 711 | 987 | 1,698 |
| Sugar manufacturers and sellers ... | 64 | 56 | 120 |
| Molasses makers ... | 24 | 4 | 28 |
| Salt sellers ... | 517 | 471 | 988 |
| Grocers ... | 5,821 | 5,060 | 10,881 |
| Tobacco and snuff manufacturers and sellers ... | 2,798 | 1,936 | 4,734 |
| Total ... | 10,280 | 8,831 | 19,111 |
| 4. Light, firing, and forage— | | | |
| Oil pressers and sellers | 8,246 | 7,975 | 16,221 |
| Matches makers and sellers ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Total ... | 8,246 | 7,978 | 16,224 |
| 5. Fuel and fire-wood and forage— | | | |
| Fire-wood and grass gatherers ... | 317 | 732 | 1,049 |
| Cow-dung preparers | 105 | 383 | 488 |
| Total ... | 422 | 1,115 | 1,537 |
| 6. Building materials— | | | |
| Brick and tile ... | ... | 5 | 5 |
| Lime and shells ... | 99 | 103 | 202 |
| Total ... | 99 | 108 | 207 |
| 7. Masons ... ... | 309 | 242 | 551 |
| 8. Cart makers ... | 57 | 15 | 72 |
| 9. Press proprietors, &c. ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| 10. Book-binders ... | 24 | 26 | 50 |
| Huka makers ... | 21 | 10 | 31 |
| Total ... | 411 | 295 | 706 |

*D.—Artisans*—contd.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 11. Potters ... ... | 4,923 | 5,378 | 10,301 |
| Grindstone and mill stone makers ... | 129 | 117 | 246 |
| Total ... | 5,052 | 5,495 | 10,547 |
| 12. Wood-cutters ... | 213 | 107 | 320 |
| Carpenters ... | 2,218 | 2,037 | 4,255 |
| Total ... | 2,431 | 2,144 | 4,575 |
| Bamboo and rattan splitters | 623 | 412 | 1,035 |
| Basket makers ... | 2,661 | 2,759 | 5,420 |
| Mat makers ... ... | 361 | 411 | 772 |
| Leafplate makers ... | ..... | 12 | 12 |
| Total ... | 3,645 | 3,594 | 7,239 |
| 13 Necklaces— | | | |
| Lac bangle makers and sellers ... | 833 | 751 | 1,584 |
| Glass bangle make s and sellers ... | 40 | 59 | 99 |
| Unspecified bangle makers and sellers | 640 | 788 | 1,428 |
| Necklace makers ... | 333 | 333 | 666 |
| Flowers and garland makers ... | 214 | 243 | 457 |
| Artificial flower and cast mark makers | 194 | 180 | 374 |
| Total ... | 2,254 | 2,354 | 4,608 |
| 14. Tools, &c.— | | | |
| Knife and tool makers | 40 | 38 | 78 |
| Plough makers ... | 106 | 50 | 156 |
| Looms, comb makers, &c. ... ... | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Total ... | 156 | 96 | 252 |
| 15. Firework makers ... | 25 | 20 | 45 |
| 16. Fabrics and dyers— | | | |
| Carpet weavers ... | 157 | 106 | 263 |
| Felt workers ... | 6 | ..... | 6 |
| Blanket weavers ... | 291 | 268 | 559 |
| Total ... | 454 | 374 | 828 |
| Cotton cleaners ... | 298 | 233 | 531 |
| „ carpet makers ... | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| „ spinners ... | 61 | 396 | 457 |
| „ weavers ... | 2,086 | 1,735 | 3,821 |
| Printers, &c. ... ... | 548 | 410 | 958 |
| Cotton dyers ... ... | 509 | 421 | 930 |
| Tape makers ... ... | 10 | ..... | 10 |
| Total ... | 3,515 | 3,201 | 6,716 |

*D.—Artisans*—contd.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Jute— | | | |
| Hemp rope makers ... | 109 | 146 | 255 |
| Jute manufacturers ... | ..... | 4 | 4 |
| Net makers ... | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Total ... | 109 | 155 | 264 |
| Dress— | | | |
| Tailors ... ... | 3,541 | 3,489 | 7,030 |
| Embroiderers and lace makers ... ... | 122 | 68 | 190 |
| Piece-good dealers ... | 2,523 | 2,687 | 5,210 |
| Total ... | 6,186 | 6,244 | 12,430 |
| 17. Mineral substances— | | | |
| Gold workers ... | 3,299 | 3,241 | 6,540 |
| Goldsmith's dust washers ... | 48 | ..... | 48 |
| Total ... | 3,347 | 3,241 | 6,588 |
| Brass workers ... ... | 373 | 616 | 989 |
| Do. pot makers ... | 275 | 184 | 459 |
| Bellmetal workers ... | 507 | 303 | 810 |
| General workers in brass, copper, &c. ... ... | 179 | 241 | 420 |
| Total ... | 1,334 | 1,344 | 2,678 |
| Tin workers ... ... | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| Zinc do. ... ... | 174 | 124 | 298 |
| Lead and quicksilver workers | 20 | 25 | 45 |
| General workers in tin, &c. | 70 | 66 | 136 |
| Total ... | 275 | 229 | 504 |
| Blacksmiths ... ... | 4,065 | 3,685 | 7,750 |
| Saltpetre workers ... | 3,082 | 3,323 | 6,405 |
| Soap makers ... ... | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| Indigo workers ... | 35 | 14 | 49 |
| Total ... | 3,131 | 3,349 | 6,480 |
| 18. Leather— | | | |
| Tanners, hide sellers | 212 | 268 | 480 |
| Shoemakers ... | 1,257 | 1,181 | 2,438 |
| Total ... | 1,469 | 1,449 | 2,918 |
| Total D ... | 65,940 | 63,282 | 129,222 |

*E.—Pastoral group.*

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Cattle breeders and dealers | 65 | 2 | 67 |
| Herdsmen ... ... | 825 | 458 | 1,283 |
| Buffalo breeders and dealers | 43 | 46 | 89 |
| Total ... | 933 | 506 | 1,439 |
| Sheep and goat breeders and dealers ... ... | 59 | 92 | 151 |
| Pig breeders and dealers ... | 85 | 14 | 99 |
| Total ... | 144 | 106 | 250 |
| Farriers and gelders ... | 546 | 393 | 939 |
| Horse and elephant trainers | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Total E group .. | 1,628 | 1,006 | 2,634 |

*F.—Hunting and fishing.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shikaries, falconers, and bird catchers ... ... | 260 | 169 | 429 |
| Fishermen and fish dealers... | 4,466 | 4,076 | 8,542 |
| Total F group ... | 4,726 | 4,245 | 8,971 |

*G.—Serving group.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Government— | | | |
| Officers ... | 22 | 27 | 49 |
| Clerical establishment | 433 | 305 | 738 |
| Messengers and constables ... | 1,921 | 1,392 | 3,313 |
| Total ... | 2,376 | 1,724 | 4,100 |
| 2. Under Municipality and Local Board— | | | |
| Clerks ... ... | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Menials ... | | | |
| 3. Village service— | | | |
| Accountants ... | 328 | 205 | 533 |
| Watchmen ... | 1,098 | 601 | 1,699 |
| Total ... | 1,426 | 806 | 2,232 |
| 4. Personal service— | | | |
| Barbers ... | 9,167 | 6,733 | 15,900 |
| Tatooers ... | 16 | 61 | 77 |
| Washermen ... | 5,876 | 7,029 | 12,905 |
| Water-carriers ... | 815 | 1,190 | 2,005 |
| Cooks ... ... | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Indoor servants ... | 113 | 172 | 285 |
| Grooms and coachmen | 97 | 88 | 185 |
| Door-keepers ... | 215 | 221 | 436 |
| Service, unspecified | 24,896 | 19,718 | 44,614 |
| Total ... | 41,202 | 35,213 | 76,415 |

*G.—Serving group—contd.*

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Sweepers and scavengers ... | 448 | 289 | 737 |
| | 41,650 | 35,502 | 77,152 |
| Managers of landed estates and their clerks and servants ... ... | 5,641 | 6,623 | 12,264 |
| Railway ... ... | 19 | 16 | 35 |
| Palki owners and bearers ... | 348 | 503 | 851 |
| Postal ... ... | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| Unskilled labour— Rice pounders and huskers | 12 | 148 | 160 |
| | 6,020 | 7,296 | 13,316 |
| Total ... | 51,482 | 45,334 | 96,816 |
| General labourers ... | 125,427 | 126,040 | 251,467 |
| Total G group ... | 176,909 | 171,374 | 348,283 |

*H.—Unproductive group.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Religious mendicants ... | 81 | 52 | 133 |
| Temples, masjid ... | 36 | 4 | 40 |
| | 117 | 56 | 173 |
| Band-masters and players ... | 14 | ... | 14 |
| Singers and dancers ... | 495 | 355 | 850 |
| | 509 | 355 | 864 |
| Buffoons ... ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Exhibitors of puppets ... | 15 | 16 | 31 |
| | 15 | 18 | 33 |
| Disrespectable means of living ... ... | 115 | 411 | 526 |
| Mendicants ... ... | 8,428 | 6,859 | 15,287 |
| Prisoners ... ... | 274 | 8 | 282 |
| | 8,817 | 7,278 | 16,095 |
| Total H group ... | 9,458 | 7,707 | 17,165 |

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